A the County of New-York, sother is hereby fiven to all persons awing skinns against HENRY ROBINSON, inte of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with venechers thereof, to the subscriber, at his effice, No. 20 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next.—Baced New-York, the 23d day of November, 1859.

JOHN BOWNE, Executez.

New York Daily Tribune.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCOTT'S REPUBLICATIONS.

The convenient editions of the Quarterly, Edinburgh, Morth British, and Westminster Reviews, and of Black wood's Magazine, published by Leonard Scott & Co., at very moderate prices, claim the attention at this sea son of the year of book-purchasers who desire to sesure a constant supply of instructive and profitable reading. They present a sufficient variety of doctrine, party tendencies, literary treatment, and intellectual ability, for one or more of them at least to give satisfaction to almost any abade of opinion and taste Readers who are inclined to the more conservative side of the argument in politics and religion will naturally give their preference to the Quarterly, or to Black wood the North British and the Edinburgh will be favorite with these who are fond of a vigorous, earnest, and to a certain extens, liberal discussion of leading questions; while the free and independent Westminster will be sought by persons of a progressive turn of mind, to whom its bold radicalisms of thought, and fearless cribe suggestive and welcome. Each of these periodicals is distinguished for its learning, its profound discussion of important subjects, its strenuous defense of its own wiews, its comprehensive grasp of speculation, its lively popular essays and sketches, and its frequent piquane; and brilliancy of style. Whoever would keep pace with the rushing progress of thought and discovery these days of intellectual activity should not fail to consult habitually these periodicals, or a portion of them, and at the close of the year, they form a comprehensive library of reference, of permanent interest and value.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. January. Croeby

Without being frightened from its propriety by the wowd of more youthful and audacious competitors this standard periodical well sustains the honorable position which it has long occupied as an exponent of American literature. Although it purenes the even tener of its way, with no attempt to dazzle the reader by the atterance of paradoxes in thought, or the display of meretricious brilliancies of expression, it always commands respect by its sound and various learning its sobriety and good sense in the discussion of grave questions, and the catholic appreciation and comprebensiveness of its critical verdicts. No literary authority, so far as we know, is regarded with more deferonce by the majority of our writers, or its favorable opinion deemed a more authentic test of merit. The principal articles in the present number are on the poebry of Tennyson, the Assyrian empire as viewed in the light of modern discoveries, the genius and statesmanship of Canning, the China question, Wesleyan Methodism, and the literature of the Italian War.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE. W. H. Bidwell. gained a just perception of the tastes of the American public, and is eminently successful in adapting his monthly numbers to their intellectual wants. Without entirely avoiding the walks of popular fiction and poetry, his selections consist mainly of interesting historical and biographical sketches, accounts of travels, famil ar il ustrations of common things, genial and lively emays, which now form so conspicuous a feature in periorical literature, critical discussions, and other matters to which every intelligent reader is supposed to give more or less of his attention. The wark is esperially valuable to professional men, and cultivated persons, who have neither time nor money to devote to a promisenous reading of reviews and magazines, but who wish, with little trouble, to keep themselves informed on the current condition of English literature. Each number is accompanied by one or more engrav-ings of historical value.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. January. Walker, Wis

The specialty of this singularly vigorous periodical is the discussion of important literary, political, and religious questions in the light of a liberal theology. Free from a sectarian temper, from a love of dogmatic, heir splitting controversy, and from reckiese extreme of opinions, it is characterized by dignity of tone, modand a deep interest in whatever concerns the welfare of humanity. A comparatively small proportion of the work is usually devoted to theological subjects. In this number, the chief titles of interest are "The Women of Homer," "The Study of Nature," "Pestalozzi," "Slavery in the Territories," "The Messiah of the Jews." The usual survey of current literature is copious, thorough, discriminating, and kindly.

GERMANY-FEDERATION.

II.

Hegemony is also ardently advocated as the only way to secure, expand, and elevate the World-historical Standing of Germany. History shows, however, that her Standing hitherto has been whelly independent of any political leadership exercised by any one State or dynasty over the rest of Germany. It has already been pointed out that the collision with the Roman world and its subsequent destruction were not the result of hegemony. The significaree of Germany in the history of our race is independent of that political formula. In almost every instance in which a new principle or a new manifestation of the human mind has illuminated the civilized world, the new spirit has either been inspired by Germany, or has been nursed and purified by Germans. In this way many of the original manifestations characterizing European modern civilization in its most elevated spheres, have evolved from the German focus. This most sublime Standing has hitherto been secured to Germany, not only without any political hegemony, but generally because of its non-existence. Up to our epoch, the Reformation marks the

greatest advance in the development of the Christian world. The Reformation itself would be sufficient to secure to the nation which originated and carried it out a never-dying Standing in the history of bumanity. The laxity of all the various connections of the German Empire, the independent po-Btical condition of its various elements, secured to Germany the Standing derived from the Reformation. The firmly-established unity of a supreme power crushed the Reformation in France, where at the start it spread quite as rapidly as in Germany, penetrating even more thoroughly the elements of the nation, and acquiring therefrom-for a time at least-a seemingly indestructible vitality. It is true that in England the Reformation was planted by the strong will of Henry VIII., and that perhaps without such a reformer it might have failed, and surely would have met with far greater difficulties and impediments; however the Royal Episcopal Church thus created, was the lamest product of the spirit of the Reformation. But for the great number of independent States in Germany; but for the many princes, large and little; but for free towns; but for feadally independent bishops and their bishopries, abbots and abbeys, imperial distriets, and the like; Carl V., the Ferdinands, and the Eudolois, in all probability, would have been as successful in Germany as the Valoie were in France

least for a time.

The absence of the begemony, unity, and supremacy, now so fervently advocated, saved the Reformation from being throttled at its birth; it was eradled and nursed through the weakness of childhood and youth among the various independent members of the German Empire. Where would Luther and his few first followers have been without Frederick and John of Saxony, without the Landgrave Philip, and other defenders ? Time, space, and a congenial atmosphere are imperative requisites for the growth of every production in the realm of mind as well as in nature. All these necessary conditions Luther and his followers found in the anti-begemonic condition of Germany in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. This condition gave to the Confession of Augsburg and to its offspring, the League of Schmalkalden, their political and international legal character. This character inspired confidence, satisfied, and pacified many consciences and justified the combination of the Princes of Saxenv. Lüneburg, Hesse, Anhalt, Mansfeldt, Brandenburg, and several free cities, and made the league strong before the people generally. The question of the legality of the league agitated the conscience of the nation deeply, and was discussed by the most serious and impartial minds of that epoch. Luther, who was rather an absolutist in politics, and who considered the German Empire and the Emperor as a continuation of the Roman Empire and Emperor, nevertheless conscientiously recognized the right of the princes to oppose and resist the decrees of the Emperor and of the Imperial Council. In Luther's opinion, and in that of many cotemporaneous publicists, this right to resistance was derived from the independent sovereign character of the princes. These rights, which were the salvation of the Reformation, are in principle and in fact opposed to any hegemony in any form what-

The unity and supremacy of the royal power was se firmly established in France that it had become a part of the political consciousness of the majority of the nation. The confederations of the Huguenots, therefore, for obtaining and defending freedom of conscience in spite of royal decrees and royal power-these confederations, although sacred and just in principle, lacked legal consecration. According to the political condition of France, legality was on the side of the Crown, and legality always exercises a powerful influence on the actions and conceptions of the masses. So the Huguenots, sustained not even by provincial parliaments, were accused as dangerous to the security of the State, and their leagues as treasonable to the supreme power and the nation. The resistance of the Netherlands drew much strength from its character of legality. and this legality was derived from a political condition in many respects similar to that of Germany, So, in the thirty years' war in the seventeenth century, the German Sovereigns could legally and justifiably invoke the aid of any foreign Power, and by this aid resist and overcome the illegal attempts of the Hapsburgs to curtail their rights of sovereignty. But any introduction of foreign assistance by the French confederates, either Huguenots or Catholic Leagueists, was treasonable according to all legal ideas and constructions.

The very high degree of mental development of the German mind secures to Germany a similar Standing in the world's history. Now-a-days all the cultivated or semi-cultivated nations draw largely from that inexhaustible and ever-playing fountain. The source of this fountain became greatly enlarged after the Reformation and the treaty of Westphalia, by which the union of Germany was badly dislocated. Sovereigns and their States, most of them representatives of ancient tribes, moved more and more in independent orons. To this ay parent confusion Germany owes that scientific and mental superiority, fostered, nursed, elaborated in her hundreds of high schools or gymnasia, and in her numerous universities. The minute political subdivision generated a noble competition in the creation of numerous educational institutions. A hegemony under any one State, and, still worse, a thorough unity, never would and never could have given such beneficial results. England, with all her liberties and wealth, for centuries was not able to multiply her educational institutions. What a disproportion even now exists in England between the population and the number of superior educational establishments, cheap and accessible to all classes, like those of Germany. Subdivision or federation is the generator of the light, knowledge, and culture so generally diffused in the Free States of the

The princes, these various lessees of Germany, lighted more or less brilliantly each his different point, and so the whole edifice became better illuminuted. It is because Germany has not an allabsorbing center to which all must converge, that she has so many focuses radiating with greater force, and evoking mental life and activity. From almost all points of her soil have shot out the most variegated products of mind. It would be easy to enumerate legions of names, all of them authoritative in the various realms of human knowledge, science, or art, whose maturity and productiveness have been fostered and secured by these local facilities, the creations of the decentralization of Germany. In such a political condition the German mind has given high and manifold manifestations of self-conscious power and productiveness. So it has reached and taken possession of the genuine summits of the world's history. Hegel says truly, that each world-historical people has either its special epoch or special conditions, in which alone it secures and maintains a Standing. The German mind has grown and brought forth fruits are perensius in cruce federation, or-as the hegemonists sayamid political chaos. A political gradation with a leading power may not prove as propitious; it may

after all not be a genuine progress. Germans fondly-nay, often even arrogantly-assert that the German race inaugurated individua self-consciousness in the development of mankind. If this be so, their ethnic and political subdivisions become the outwardly formulized manifestations of the German genius. It is, therefore, natural that this self-consciousness, this individuality, should maintain its character and its rights in larger and smaller outlines of political formations. It is als impossible that this self-consciousness, formulized a it is in larger or smaller nationalities, each of which has been and is contributing to elaborate and to in crease the glory of the concrete German mind-tha these nationalities, or political States, should wil litgly recognize and submit to the political supremacy of any one among the family of States o princes. All this constitutes that strong undercur rent which undermines and carries away all th projects built up on the surface of the German na

History teaches that humanity at large, as well as single nations traverse ups and downs in their osward march and development. The downs are generally lenger and much more mischievous when

parliamentary or constitutional supremacy. Even the United States have had their Congresses legislating for Slavery. But for the Federal independence of the State Legislatures and of the States, Slavery would perhaps by this time have acquired the right of citizenship all over the Union. Germary passed through a very gloomy epoch between 1815 and 1848. The tendency of the larger States in the Bund was to impede, if not wholly to suppress the free manifestation of thought and more liberal instruction. The Austrian Government was more oppressive in those portions of the Empire belonging to the Bund than in her hereditary possessions, like Hungary. But what was suppressed or obstructed in one region or State of the Bund, found in consequence still more freedom in other Statesprincipally in the smaller ones-and this even durng the duration of the inquisitorial tribunal in Mayence and after the publication of the celebrated illiberal and mind-obscuring decisions or decrees known under the name of Carlebad, the spot where absolutism met, soneocted, and issued them. All is relative. Prussia, even under Altenstein and Eichhorn, was more liberal than Austria. But Prussia, Bavaria, and Hanover were oppressive when compared with Saxony, Würtemberg, Baden, Darmstadt, and the free cities, in which a free word could be uttered and printed, when in the former States it was imprisoned or crushed. And if the smaller States were sometimes obliged to persecute, it was done mainly under the pressure exercised by the larger ones, enjoying thus a kind of begemonie influence. The meeting of the German patriots in the Spring of 1848, in Heidelberg, was revolutionary in its character. Private citizens convoked the whole nation to a convention in Frankfort. Such a gathering was possible enough in Baden, but would have been at once suppressed in Prussia, Hanover, or even Bavaria. We see that in all emergencies the German nation has been benefited by the nonexistence of a legal, positive begemony. If Germany is to give to the world or to herself a new social or political solution, most probably it will be accomplished without political concentration. Normal action, whether material, intellectual, or moral, does not take place in virtue of any compulsory power superimposed and not derived from the vital activity itself. Such are some of the causes, historical and psychological, which explain why all the various attempts to establish unity, or to bring the nation under a fixed leadership, have failed sometimes even after an ephemeral success. All were made by ambitious individuals, by the Sovereigns and their devoted councilors, or by patriotic theoreticars. The German mental and intellectual union-antagonistic and destructive to any political hegemonyand the Standing, exist, flourish, blossom, and bear fruit for the good of Germany and of general civilization. This Standing and Union is the work of the German genius, of the German people.

But it is not the Standing already gained in the istory of the human race which constitutes the watchword of the apostles of German progress. Not mental advancement, nor scientific development, nor even broad and liberal institutions are specially comprehended therein; it is the action upon other nations, the influence and work of Germany in the political and diplomatic affairs of Europe, which are to constitute the Standing to be reached, or, as most of them assert, to be reconquered by hege-

Ardent as well as more moderate German patriots sigh for a Barbarossa. Legend, fancy, poetry, and history have bung wreaths around this medieval personality, and surrounded his name with a halo. He is the incarnation of the German Standing in the world's history. His memory is held up to the national worship, and his reappearance is rervenus invoices. And this all, not so much bebarons, or of the great feudatories like Henry the Lion, or Guelph; nor because he disciplined feudalism and put a stop to domestic feuds. He is held in honor principally for having reproduced in the German name the unity of the ancient Roman Empire; for having repeatedly led German bosts into German horses in Ausonian rivers. Not so much for having held orderly Diets in Germany, but for having been crowned King of Provence at Arles, and King of Burgundy at Vienna; for having kept German imperial camps or diets in Besancon and in the fields of Roncaglia; for having dealt in the affairs of Poland, Naples, and Sicily, and spread the authority of the German name everywhere between the Rhone, the Vistula, and the Abruzzi. It is forgotten that he trampled down the communal and municipal liberties of Italian cities, that he savagely demolished Milan, and made thousands of families beggared and wandering outlaws for havng defended their sacred rights and their nationality. It is forgotten that Barbarossa overpowered and took prisoner Arnold of Brescia, and that he delivered this antagonist of Papal civil power, this early forerunner of the Reformation, over to the Papal mercy. It is forgotten that Arnold was burnt alive and his ashes thrown into the Tiber by the complicity of the Kaiser with the Pope. Barbarossa did precisely what Francis Joseph would now do if he could toward upholding the Papal supremacy. Such an Emperor is held before the German people by many writers who would arouse, influence, and direct their feelings and opinions. Cultivated as is Germany, she has legions of them. If not a Barbarossa altogether, some reverberation of the German preëminence of his epoch is invoked. Such or a similar comprehension of the signification of a nation in the world's history is narrow minded-nay, it is barbarian. Above the spirit of races and nationalities soars the all-embracing spirit of mankind. In it alone is unity through the harmonious union of various manifestations. Civilization works unremittingly to combine and to conciliate the specialities of races with the generalities of hu-

The political party known under the specific pame of Gotha-Prussian begemonists-ardently wishes to make Germany cut a dash in Europea politice. This party seems to have this more at heart than thorough internal reforms, or the intelectual position already gained. A few months ago, the Prussian Secretary of Foreign Affairs, a master spirit and an official mouth-piece of the Gothans, embodied their expectations and aims in public declaration. M. de Schleinitz said, "That Germany forming a strong unity is to be enabled to throw her mighty weight and force into the balance of the political questions agitating Eq-

Perhaps it is better that this has not been possible during the wars and broils which have recently agitated Europe. It was a blessing that formalities checked the arder of politicians; may, for once that even the will of the princes gained the upper hand in the Bund. What havee, what conflagration would the begemenic politicians and statesmen have spread all over Europe in 1864-5, and in 1869. They all did their utmost to drag Germany into the

R PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of | in crushing the Reformation, if not altogether, at | a ration is led on by a begemony, even if it be a | wake of the Western alliance to fight for the " pool Turk" against the all-swallowing Russ. It is no their fault if war did not rage in Sweden, Peland, Gallieis, and in some parts of Prussia; if hundreds of thousands more were not slain, millions and milions of property destroyed, and thousands and thouands of families reduced to beggary. Would hu manity, civilization, and progress come out winners from such a chaos of gore and desolation ! War is becoming less and less of a civilising agency. Even in the exceptional cases, war should be circumscribed in space and duration, otherwise it is an unmitigated scourge and curse. If the German patriots-not the reformers or radicals-had had their way last year, Germany would have interfered dictatorially, and war en both sides of the Rhine, and very likely on the Oder and the Elbe, beside that on the Po, would have been the result, serving to inaugurate the Standing of Germany. Many, very many, if not the majority of German patriotic writers and politicians-mourners for Barbarossian times-consider the southern slopes of the Alps and the Po as a strategic frontier necessary to the security of Ger many; as if the Italians would ever think of invading Germany. Napoleon in his great campaigns, and before him Franc's I. and Louis XIV., attacked Austria not through Italy, but in Italy. Abandoned by German covetousness, Italy is to be constituted neutral ground, like Switzerland and Belgium; and these, with the crests of the Alps, will be a suffi-

cient sateguard for Germany. Further: the destiny and Standing of Germany neans the subjection and eventual absorption of Magyars, Croats, and other Slavie tribes by Germanism, and the extension of Austro-Germany to the mouths of the Danube. Others claim the recovery of Alsace, and even of Lorraine, as old imperial fiefs, from France, regardless of the fact that the populations of these countries are now French to the core—that they showed it in 1793 and 1813-14, and are ready to show it again to the Germans. After all, the Rhine, which has been sppropriated by Germans and raised to the dignity of a German father, is at most only half German, and not at all ethnically. Primitively, Celtic was spoken on both its banks; the mountaineers around its glaciers or sources spoke Celtic formerly; they now peak Romanic, and the German tongue is only an nterloper there. The left bank was Gallo-France se early as the times of Cæsar, and, claim against claim, that of the Germans is supported neither by historical geography, nor by geographical logic. What Germanism pretends to have lost on or beyond the Rhine, it has won from the Slavic and Slave-Prussian tribes along the Elbe, and beyond the Oder and the Vistula as far as the Niemen. This conquest is secured to Germany by the highest and noblest human right; being now permeated by the superior German civilization and culture. No lover of progress will contest such a property; no one will dispute the birth-place of a Kant as not German, although Germanism has no ethnic rights or claims to that region.

Very many Germans regret the loss, and dream of the recovery from Russia of the Baltic provinces although for nearly three hundred years these provinces have been severed from Germany, and have recognized, first, Polish, then Swedish, and lastly, Russian supremacy. At present, the German elenent is represented there only by a handful of nobles as landowners, and another handful of German traders and mechanics in the cities. This German element did not civilize, but only enslaved and oppressed the natives of Letto-Finnic descent. These populations did not accept the Gernan language. After more than four centuries of German colonization, hatred is the only feeling preailing now toward the German landlords and bourcoisie, as it existed centuries ago against the Ger-

The political horizon of Europe is still ciouaeu and possible wars are seen or prophecied. Federate and reasonable, Germany alone can circumscribe wars, if not prevent their explosion. The horoscope of politics shows signs of an unavoidable conflict between England and France. Perhaps Russia would be forced to enter the lists with France, if Germany should take sides with England. It is almost certain that either a Prusso-hegemonic Germany or a Germany of the absolute Standing would do this, and so render the conflagration general. Writers, poets, statesmen, patriots, Old Teutons, and Young fermans are all more or less unanimous in considering the Standing dependant upon the humiliation of France. Only the enlightened reformers and radicals are exceptions. It would seem that the ultra, and even the less ardent sons of Teutonia, cannot forgive France for having, always at her own cost, awakened them to political reality by the Great Revolution, as well as by the wars in which Germany or the Empire were the aggressors, and by the shock which came from France in 1848. This shock brought forth several constitutional governments in Germany, and a demand for more improvements and reforms. The demand partly died out. Germany is now again excited, and internal reforms are discussed, beside questions of hegemony and Standing. This new excitement originated from the fact of France going to Italy to restore the rights of the Italians. In all this, France. Erenchmen, and Louis Napoleon are covered with abuse by the great majority of Germans of all political creeds, aspirations, and conditions. Prussian and Austrian begemonists accuse each other of having prevented Germany from increasing the conflaration in Italy, or from kindling it on the Rhine.

Finally: the more high-minded assert that by egemony and Standing, the liberties not only of Germany but of all Europe will become broadly established, secured, and preserved. In their opinon: an eventual alliance of the three Emperors of France, Austria, and Russia rises menacingly on the horizon of European nations. Such an alliance belongs, however, to those improbabilities which defy reason and foresight. The action of Germany as a safeguard, or as a distributor of political liberty to other European nations, would be a new and strange event. Its appreciation is impossible. On the surface of Germany ripple political issues. Beneath, in her fathemless mind, intensely seethe and ferment problems bearing on sociology, on the theological and on the natural conception of religion, and on its necessity or value in the mental and social development and condition of man. Philosopby embraces, penetrates, and will solve them all.

ECOROMY IN LOCOMOTIVES .- Mr. Murdo of Naples. has made some experiments in the use of water-gas generated from the steam of locomotive boilers and carburetized by injecting 76 of its weight of some hydroearbon and passing it through red-hot tubes, by which he oxygen of the water seizes on a portion of the ouroon of the hydro-carbon, forming earbonic acid, and the hydrogen of the water combines with the hydrogen, and the remainder of the earbon of the hydro-carb roducing carburetted hydrogen gas. These gases are blown upon the fire, atmospheric air being also blown apon it to insure perfect combustion. In some experiments on a large scale, this is said to have produced an conemy of 50 per cent in fael. The apparatus one be palled enaily to locometive new in use

THE SPANISH CRUSADE IN AFRICA.

While the affairs of Italy are awaiting, at the handof the European Congress, a settlement as final as these of the Slavery question in our country, a war is being carried on near the columns of Hercules, the character and objects of which appear so fantastical as to carry one's mind back to the age of Cid Campendor. It is the old fend of the Cross and the Crescent fought over again—not, however, by steel-clad knights and the Moorish Kings of old, but by rifled cannon and minnie guns of a regular European army, and the clumsy flint locks of a piratical rabble. Murderous battles are matters of almost daily occurrence under the walls of Ceuta; the spirit of religious fanaticism is aroused on both sides; the spectacle, not uncome Spanish bistory, of a priest taking the place of a fallen officer and leading soldiers on to deadly conflict, was witnessed over again during the very first fortnight of the war; and no quarter is given by the Christian Spaniards, though their enemies pay a pre-mium of four dollars for every live prisoner, and one dollar only for a dead enemy. The Moors, too, will soon arrive at the same standard of humanity with their enemies. The priests have proclaimed a hely war, and the nomadic tribes of the desert are daily flocking around the Cresent to swell the ranks of the true be-Now, what is all this murderons fighting about

What great interests of civilization are at stake! That is a question not readily answered. In fact, the apparent cause of the war is so insignificant, that it is almost impossible not to believe in the existence of some secret motives connected with the general scope of European politics. Perhaps the Spanish Cabinet. having of late become somewhat shaky, sought to mend its shattered popularity by the cement of n clory, after the fashion of its powerful neighbor This explanation is thought too simple by many Spain, they say, is playing the part of cats-paw for the Emperor of the French. While flogging the Moors, she means John Bull. To subject the north-western corner of Africa to Latin rule, and thus threaten the access of Great Britain to the Mediterranean, is her altimate object. In this she is acting, on behalf of France, or against Great Britain, a similar part to that acted by Sardinia on behalf of France against Austria. True, the Spanish Government, in consequence of the earnest protests of Great Britian, has disclaimed all intention of ultimate occupation; but then, who knows what changes in European politics may be brought about in the course of a few months? Promises, like those given by Spain, are usually given only to be broken whenever an opportunity is offered.

That such are the apprehensions entertained in Great Britain in regard to this Spanish crusade is apparent even to a casual observer. In regard to everything which, even in the most indirect way, would seem to threaten the maritime supremacy of England and her access to India by way of the Mediterranean, she is extremely touchy. Hence, she takes no pains to conceal her sympathies with the Moors, or rather her mistrust of the ultimate designs of Spain. To her, the Suez Canal scheme and the Spanish war against Morocco appear as products of the same cause—the sinister idea of the Latinization or rather Frenchification of the great sea upon the shores of which the civilization of cores of centuries has been developed. This idea, put bind all his assurances of an entente cordiale with his forth from the brain of Louis Napoleon, is lurking uncle's great adversary. All his seeming fickleness and subserviency to the political exigencies of the hour go only to prove the fixedness of his one ruling pur-

It is well remembered how persistently the rule of the French sought to establish his influence at Madrid-not, however, to further dynastical interest, as his predecessor, Louis Philippe, had done before him, but to obtain a unity of purposes between both Gov-ernments. Thus he brought about a cooperation of France and Spain against the Empire of Aram. Then the Duke of Malakoff went to Madrid on a secret mission, and immediately the French and Spanish journals began to raise a loud outcry about the outrages of the piratical inhabitants of the northern provinces of Morocco. A cooperation of France and Spain against the Moorish empire was binted at. But somehow, the programme of the performance seemed to have been deranged. Spain was rather too slow. While a French men invaded the frontier districts of Morocco, and in-flicted summary punishment for alleged outrages on various nomadic tribes, the Spanish Cortes were still debating, the Spanish press still raving, the Spanish clergy still preaching, about the holy war. This delay strengthened the opposition of Great Britain against the suspicious enterprise, and Louis Napoleon, not yet prepared to brave that opposition, brought his war against Morocco to a sudden termination. His original river Mulorah was abandoned; so was the intended chastisement of the Moorish town of Ushdah, whose Governor had taken part in the outrages committed

against French subjects. Then only Spain began to move in earnest. During the latter part of August, a conflict had occurred be tween the garrison of the Spanish fortress of Ceuts and the warlike population of the surrounding country. The Spaniards had attempted to extend their line of fortifications-it is not shown by what authority-in order to prevent the convicts, held at Ceuta, from deserting into the Moorish camp. On the night of Aug. 21, the Moore threw down the posts bearing the Spanish arms, by which the new line had been staked out. The same thing was repeated on the following day, when the posts had been again erected. Then the Spanish commander attacked the Moors, but was compelled to retreat On the following day, equally unnecessful attacks were made by the Spanish. In every ase they were worsted, and finally compelled to remain within the walls of the town. These occrrences are the apparent cause of the present war. It is unnecessary to detail the negotiations that followed; it suffices to state, that Spain demanded satisfaction from the new Morocco Emperor in a most overbearing and insulting manner: that she paid no attention to his repeated assurances that the tribes which had committed the outrage were adherents of his competitor, and that he would be very glad if Spain would take full revenge on them: that the demand of Spain, including the re erection by the Provincial Gevernor's own hands of the Spanish arms, a cession of territory ten or twelve miles around Centa, and the punishment of the authors of the alleged outrage, were such as could not possibly have been complied with by the Emperor; and that in consequence of his refusal, war was declared by Spain against Morocco in the latter part of October.

In this proceeding Spain acted about as reasonably as the United States would in wasting war against the Mexican Government on account of hostilities committed by the Apache Indians in Arizons. The Arab tribes inhabiting the country around Ceuta, among whom the Riff pirates have obtained a certain notoricty, are practically independent of the imperial authority, and the Government of Morocco has in repeated instances accorded to friendly powers full authority to chastise them on their own account. The Prime Minister of Morocco, Mohammed el Kutib, has detailed this state of things, in a dispatch directed to the British Charge d'Affaires, under date of Dec. 1. Nevertheless, war has been declared, and is now roing forward on a large scale. It seems to have een demonstrated slready that Spain has misjudged her own strength and that of her enemy. She is now earning, at a vast cost of men and money, the same sad experience which the Russians obtained at Kalefa and Oltenitza, in 1853. The Moors prove themselve by no means contemptible enemies. The Spaniard have not yet been able to assume the offensive. Being almost daily harrassed by vigorous attacks of the Moors, and suffering, besides, from the climate and rainy weather, they have just enough to do to hold their ground.

Whatever the phimate issue of the war may be, and howseever that issue may enter into the combinations of European politics, the fact is that a frightful carraige is once more going on under the disguise of the

to have at last entered on a career of healthy political and social progress, will again be and thrown back in her onward course.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS CLUB.

[Meets at the Cooper Institute.] Mosnay, Jan. 9.—After a longthy vacation for the holidays, the members of the Club enjoyed a pleasant reunion, and at precisely 12 o'clock the Secretary called the meeting to order, and nominated R. G. Pode eas Chairman.

remion, and at precisely 12 o clock the Secretary called the meeting to order, and nominated R. G. Precise as Chairman.

Cost of Keeping Horzes,—The Secretary, Jadge Mans, read from the Journal of Agricultare, England, which states that the average cost of keeping horses in England is \$100 a year. The whole cost of cultivation of a large, well-tilled farm is given at \$40 an acre, and a profit of about \$60 an acre.

Sorgham.—An Austrian by the name of Winter has discovered a method of extracting a valuable coloring matter from the stalks of sorghum, or Chinese sugarcane, at a profit upon its cultivation, independent of its value for other purposes.

Coperas Water on Plants.—Coperas \$25 grains in a quart of water) used upon melons, and other plants, had a valuable effect. Its effect was particularly observable upon dwarf pear trees.

Dreining Flower Pots.—It is highly recommended that all flower pots should have joins of broken pots in the bottom, or else coarse gravel. Earth worms are excellent dreiners, and scribers of garden soil.

Weeds.—Prof. Buttman of England, states that he has found in one bushe lof cloverseed 1,300,000 weed seeds. How seen a farm becomes seeded with plants notions to the farmer by using foul grass seeds!

Orchand Houses are bigally approved for its magnify. The glock work, connected with a thermometer and barometer, invented by Mr. Besker of Brooklyn, was exhibited, which makes its own record of the condition of the weather, and is highly approved for its magnify. The same man has invented a machine to measure the force of the wind and fall of water, which makes its own record.

Hotheds.—Solon Robinson read a lotter asking

own record.

Hotbids.—Solos Robinson read a letter asking

eome questions about raising tomato plants in hotbeds.

Jons G. Bregen of L. I.—The hotbeds are usually prepared in February, with not less than 18 inches of horse manure. The frames outside are protected by horse manure, and the glass is covered with mate. This protects the plants against frost. When the plants are three inches high they are pricked out into other beds or pots, where less manure is used. There they beds or pots, where less manure is used. There they grow until it is time to set them in the field.

WM. S. CARPENTER—I make my hothed about April
1, and that I find early enough where I grow them, in

I, and that I find early enough where I grow them, in Westchester County.

Mr. Quiss, farmer of Prof. Mapes, Newark, N. J.

We make our beds in February, and sow the seed four days after we make the bed, and we use cold manure with the hot manure. We transplant three or four times, and always give the plants air every mild day, to harden them and to prevent them from growing countil. pindling.
Mr. CARPENTER-For a private family, I think the

Mr. CARCENTER—For a private family, I think the first of April full time to make the hot bed, and then the plants will not need to be transplanted into other beds. A got deize for the sash is three by six feet.

Mr. Berger—The first of April may be early enough for farmers and private families, but not for some of the Long Island gardeners, who grow ten acres of tomatoes in one field, and they must have the plants set out as 2000 as the weather will permit.

Munning Peas.—Wm. S. Carpenter—I have some peas said to have come from an Egyptian temb, presented by Prof. Morse, who has proved their germinating power.

ANDREW S. FULLER thinks there is an im

ANDREW S. FULLER thinks there is an immensed deal of humbug about these mummy peas, running wheat, &c. He thinks that evidence is needed to prove the germinating power of any seed three thousand years old.

Dr. Samuel R. Percy—I once took some seeds of grain, called club wheat, from the mummy clothee in Abbut's Museum, and planted them, and they vegetated and grew freely. There is no doubt in my mind that these reeds were as old as the mummy. for I took

tated and grew freely. There is no doubt in my mind that these reeds were as old as the mummy, for I took them out of the enveloping war.

Forest Trees, and their Cultivation.—Andrew S. Fuller, a practical horticulturist in Brooklyn, gave the Club a discourse upon this question, of great ability and interest, a portion of which only we can find room for. He stated that the only place where a complete collection of American trees can be found, was in the marks of the city of Pars.

collection of American trees can be found, was in the parks of the city of Pars.

Many kinds of valuable trees are becoming very scarce, and he therefore recommends that all the choicest sorts of valuable timber trees should be planted, upon many an acre in this vicinity that is almost worthless for any other purpose than forest.

It is a fallacions idea that men must be professional nurserymen to grow forest trees. Every farmer can grow them as easily as he can grow corn.

He spoke of the immense advantage of surrounding prairie farms with belts of forest trees. In many cases, a crop of forest trees would be more profusable there than any other crop.

than any other crop.

He then gave a most interesting history of the p He then gave a most interesting history of the planting of forest trees upon the estates of the Earl of Fifs
in Scotland. In some places, the trees were planted
reached the sides of hills so steep that men were let down
by ropes to do the work. How many situations in this
country of the same kind might be planted with trees?

Another anecdote of the sixth Earl of Haddington
was given from one of his letters, which stated that
his mother caused large bodies of forest trees to be
planted; some of the land was a drifting sand when
naked, and worthless for cultivation.

naked, and worthless for cultivation. Mr. FULLER stated that he had grown seedling ma ples, to one year old, at an expense of \$1 a thousand. He raised 40,000 seedlings upon one-eighth of an acre,

hie raised 40,000 seedings upon one-eighth of an acre, at an actual expense of \$18. I sow them in beds, one foot wide and three feet apart, covering the seeds only half an inch deep. The plants must be carefully hoed, and kept clear of weeds. The plants can be transplanted at one year old to rows four feet apart, setting the plants two feet apart, trimming off side branches and cutting off top roots. At two years old, several sorts of forest trees thus treated will be twelve or fifteen feet high in rich soil. Then every other tree may be removed to other situations. The hickory must have the top root cut, to fit it for transplanting. It will grow much more rapially also, and so will several other sorts of trees, by cutting the top roots.

As the trees grow in the nursery rows, you may take them out until they stand eight feet apart each way, which gives 680 to the acre. What these would be worth, of course depends upon circumstances.

The needs of Sugar Maple ripen in Autumn, but do not germinate till Spring. The seeds may be sown as soon as ripe in beds, or mixed with moist saud in boxes, and kept in the cellar, or out doors, as freezing does not injure the seeds.

The American Elm is one of the most ornamental at an actual expense of

does not injure the seeds.

The American Elm is one of the most ornamental trees, and of very rapid growth. The seeds ripen the first of June, and should be sown as soon as not a portion will germinate at once, but the most of them

not until the next Spring.

All forest-tree seeds appear to require to be covered very lightly. They germanate best when kept contin-

very lightly. They germanate beet when kept continually moist.

Where land is plenty, it is best to sow coarse seeds,
such as walnuts, hickorynuts, &c., in single driffs,
wide apart. This gives room for root-pruning, which
should always be done before taking them up.
It is probable that several of our evergreen trees can
be grown for profit as well as ornament. It is certain
that many bare spots could be occapied profitably with
some kind of forest-trees, and their cultivation should
be more thought of by American farmers.

Mr. Quinn—In transplanting trees there is not care
enough taken, and I ask Mr. Fuller how he would
mocceed.

proceed.

Mr. Fuller—One of the greatest difficulties about transplanting trees is that the trees when taken from the nursery are good for nothing. There is too much bribery and corruption about all that are sold for pablic or private gardens and parks about this city. There are too many cases where the bayer is charged \$2, the nursery men getting \$1, and the go-between the other dellar.

WM. S. CARPENTER-I have found no difficulty in transplanting evergreen trees from the woods, if donin a wet day, and without exposing the roots to a chance

These Fill D.—There is not a remote possibility of Thos, Field—There is not a remote possibility of one out of ten of the evergreens sold in this city living, however carefully planted. These trees are often kept two or three weeks out of the ground before they are sold, and then carried to the suburbs and thoroughly aired before putting into the ground. Hemiock should only be moved in May. Norway apruce and arborvite may be moved at any time. Cedar Phave never found the right time to move. I recommend the taproot to be cut one year before the trees are moved from their native place.

This subject was still further discussed by several members, apparently with much satisfaction to a large audience of men and women.

The next meeting will be held uext Monday, when the subject of seculing fruit and forest trees will be still further discussed, and also the construction and management of hot-houses and Spring plants, and also "Iron—its uses and abuses in agriculture."

A series of Anti-Slavery Conventions, to be attend ed by Parker Pillabury, Aaron M. Powell, M. R. Robinson, Susan B. Anthony, and others, will be held at follows: At Auburn, Jan. 12 and 13; Oswego, 17 and 18; Utica, 19 and 20; Hudson, 24 and 25; Pough keepsie, 26 and 27.

MILITON SEARS to our Aport for the sale of Tax TRIBURG & TATHEROS, N. J. He will serve Tues Tribures to my port of